

fessional racing men from the League of is the same difference between the vast ma-American Wheelmen is the overshadowing jority of wheelmen and the professional topic of interest in racing circles. What the effect will be on race control by the league is a speculative question. Opinions differ widely. Among the seceders things are in the formative stage, so that it is impossible to determine whether it can be molded into a strong united organization. League officers, particularly members of the Racing Board, affect indifference, being confident that the rebellion will end as did the attempt of base ball players to cut loose from the managers of teams several years ago The ball players found that playing ball and managing the finances was more of a job than they bargained for, and were glad to get back to the old conditions at the end of six months. There is this difference in the conditions: The seceders are supported by several track managers. They held two race meets in Washington within ten days and received most encouraging support. Tracks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, the Berkeley Oval and New York are open to them; they held a meet in St. Louis yesterday and have arranged dates for Denver, Salt Lake City, Ogden, San Francisco and California points. A meeting of track owners favorable to the movement is to be held in New York tomorrow.

"I have studied the racing question for several years," says a man prominently connected with cycle racing affairs in the New York Tribune, "and I have come to the conclusion that the best way out of the troubles would be to form an organization for the control of the sport both on track and on the road. My idea would be that the League of American Wheelmen appoint two members, the Century Road Club of America two more, the National Track association two, and the racing men two. Then allow these eight men to elect a chairman or president who would not be identified in any way with any of those organizations. With such a body in control of the sport I think cycle racing could be governed and governed well. Each faction victims of mishaps, which is a vindication would have its representation, and it would of the attitude assumed by the insurance be difficult to have bickerings and troubles. I would not be surprised if such a scheme keen in discovering danger and not so quick was proposed at the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen."

The first official action taken by the Racing board of the L. A. W. in relation to the revolt of the professional riders comes in the form of suspensions and fines upon riders and officials affiliated with the secoding associations. Chairman Mott last Monday announced the ruling of the board as fot-

The following penalties are imposed for "actions detrimental to the racing interests of the L. A. W.," for participating in unsanctioned races at Washington. D. C., and daytime; the natives are all to poor to own for failure to ride after entry at sanctioned meets: J. D. Lasley of Washington, D. C., is permanently suspended from the sanction privilege and ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in any capacity; the Park Bicycle club track, near Washington, D. C., is fined \$1,000 and suspended from the sanction privilege until it is paid; Bald, Cooper, McFarland, O. Stevens, Arthur Gardner and Jay Eaton are fined \$200 each and suspended until it is paid; Major Taylor, Kimble, Freeman and Fred Sims are fined \$150 each and suspended until it is paid; Earl Kiser, A. I. Brown, W. E. Becker, Henry Terrill, Otto Maya and J. E. Walsh are fined \$100 each and suspended until it is paid; Steenson, Moran, Throop and C. E. Gause are fined \$25 each and suspended until 4t is paid.

The following are ruled off all L. A. W. tracks for officiating at unsanctioned races. Walt W. Wilson, Buffalo; Frank J. Wisner, Edward Neumeyer, jr.; L. S. Conolly, R. M. Dobbins, E. P. Hough, Paul Von Boeckman, R. W. K. Pollock, Rudolph Jose, William Jose, Fred Schade, C. I. Bonsaville, John Hill, H. R. Stocks and W. G. Cowley, Washington, D. C., and A. G. Batchelder, New oldest cyclers in the business, and up to York.

Commenting on the present chaotic condition of league affairs the New York Tribune says: "Various professional bicycle racers have seceded from the League of American Wheelmen and are forming a league of their own, with the apparent expectation of making it a serious rival of the older organization. In that expectation they are not likely to succeed. They may form a strong racing league, though even that is doubtful. They cannot on the basis of professional racing build up an organization that will include or much appeal to the general cycling public. By the latter, indeed, their departure from the League of American Wheelmen will be regarded with a considerable degree or equinamity, if not displeasure. There is no radical objection the league a mere racing association or to

"The true object of such an organization as the League of American Wheelmen is to as baggage" is the dominating issue of the promote the general interests of the average bicycle rider and the average bicycle rider is not a professional racer. He rides for pleasure or health or as a means of locomotion wanted to know how much popularity the and not to make money or to win prizes. 30-inch wheel was likely to have next year The league has greatly promoted his inter- has collected statistics from bicycle makers ests by securing protective legislation, im- whose financial rating is \$1,000 up to a proved roads, signboards and what not. In million and over. The tabulated report such beneficent work there is further scope shows that 30-inch wheels will be treated as for its fullest activities. It may properly a novelty next season, the same as they enough have a Racing Board as an adjunct, were this year, but that many more makers but is must not itself become a mere adjunct will treat with them. Some twenty or to the Racing Board. There is a vast differ- thirty manufacturers are preparing to furence between a gentlemen's riding and driv- I nish cycles with this size of wheels, and

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old idea that it was necessary to fill a stove

with fuel to keep it hot has been made obso-

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of fuel because they are constructed on strictly scientific

matters.

The secession of a score of leading pro- ing club and a race track association. There racing men."

> The cut in New York to \$25 of a crack foreign made wheel is regarded as an indication of lower prices for first-class bloycles next season. This is further foreshadowed, says the Boston Transcript, in the announcement that the wheels are to increase in diameter from 28 to 30 inches, the purpose, of course, being to tempt those who aim to be always up to date and at the height of fashion. It is evident enough that cut big prices for their manufactures the bicycle makers must hit upon something different from the chainless device. It is said that the concerns that put out chainless wheels this year are satisfied with the result of their experiment; but anybody who had his eyes open this season must have miston's administration arises mainly from noticed that comparatively few of the chain- the deal by which Lincoln secured the state less wheels are in use. It is not impossible that there will be a larger demand for them against Lincoln in that matter, but they in 1899, but most of the riders appear to be satisfied with the chain machine. If, however, the chainless bicycles are offered at more attractive prices they may become the favorite, as they have proved much better machines than it was generally predicted they would turn out to be

Are wheelwomen more careless than wheelmen are reckless? This is a question that is suggested by the report that an eastern accident insurance company has declared a discrimination against women riders on the ground that they have more accidents than men and are more likely to be injured. No authenticated statistics have been gathered on the subject, but the testimony of those who have been riding for years and are close observers is to the effect that more men are hurt in cycling accidents, than women, first, because more men than women ride and, secondly, because men take longer chances; but the same observers declare that, in proportion to their number, women riders are more often the company. It is argued that women are less in getting away from it, but it is admitted at the same time that most of the accidents which befall wheelwomen are due quite as much to the reckless behavior of some wheelman or other as to the carelessness of the women.

One city has been found in which there is no bicycle craze, and never will be. It is Aden, on the Red sea. A Chicago maker having written to the consul there, asking a statement of the conditions and chances, has been told that the roads are hilly and gullied; it is always too hot to ride in the wheels; there are not more than twenty-five bicycles in the four towns of Aden, Little Aden, Steamer Point and Shaik Othman; there is no demand for any more; there is no demand for repairs.

Tunis, however, which is almost as hot as Aden, if not quite, has been invaded by the wheel. French makers sell them on easy monthly payments, guarantee them for a certain length of time, and keep them in repair free of charge. To do this they have to establish a general repair shop. The Italian and Maltese residents are too poor to buy, and the Arabs regard bicycles with fear and contempt.

Vineland, N. J., boasts a novelty. It is a bicycle club, and among its kind is unique not because of its great numbers, for it has but four members, not because of its century run survivors nor its brilliant club nights, for this club never meets and one of its unwritten laws is that no member shall ride over twenty miles per day. This club's claim to distinction is based

on the fact that its members are the four date the claim has not been contested. The club-it has no name-is of recent

growth, and notwithstanding the advanced age of its members not one of them took to the sport until after he had passed the "three-score year and ten" mark.

Vineland, namely: B. V. Goe, who confesses to 74 years; W. A. Warriner, 79, and who by virtue of his years is president; R. Ingraham, 74 years, and F. S. Hall, whose next birthday will make him 76.

These gentlemen, with one exception have retired from active life and find the "bike" a source of pleasure as well as an aid to digestion.

The Massachusetts division of the League The Massachusetts division of the League attracted a great deal of attention. Among of American Wheelmen has already begun others who become interested was J. J. Hill. to their presence in the league. But there the movement for legislation for the free it is said, who had Lyons come to St. Paul would be decided objection to their making carriage of bicycles on railroads. Candi- with his coal samples. The upshot of the dates for the legislature will be asked as matter was that experts were sent and made their monopolizing its attention with racing to their standing upon the question, and their answer will probably be made a favorable report, the railroad in the meantheir answer will probably be made a test of fitness by those who think that "bleycles President Hill and his companions for a President Hill and his companions for a of fitness by those who think that "blcycles day.

A wood rim manufacturing concern which

while this is only about 15 per cent of the CZAR'S PLAN MEETS NO FAVOR any European power should attack America. I larly in the case of mental diseases, or any ena of hypnotism, it is too soon to talk of makers, it is a sufficient number to get them CZAR'S PLAN MEETS NO FAVOR by any unforseen result of her war with trouble arising from depression and insomite general application. quite prominently before the public. The extent to which they are used rests with buyers. The arguments in favor of this size of wheel are that they take up vibration better and carry riders over rough places more easily; that they permit of an increased drop of the crank hanger without bringing the pedals so near the ground, and that they steer somewhat easier.

Mr. Edmiston's Position. OMAHA, Oct. 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Your correspondent last Sunday, in commenting on the availability of the candidates for the chief consulship of the Ne braska division of the League of American Wheelmen, must have been drawing on his imagination. While I have not announced myself as a candidate, I want to say most stood for peace, is the one in which the emphatically that I do not "call both Lin-coln and Omaha my home." I have lived least attention, favorable or otherwise. In and voted in Omaha for nearly three years Paris the mention of the man whose name and my business is here. In the statement years ago was received with almost worthat my administration in 1896 was un- shipful enthusiasm, is now treated with satisfactory reference is doubtless made to contempt and the papers everywhere refer the difficulty we had in effecting a settle- to the manifesto as the czar's encyclical. ment with the secretary-treasurer. In jus- In England there is no contempt and liketice to him, I am glad to say that every wise no enthusiasm for the czar's peace dollar has been paid without expense to the program. division. Prompt measures were taken to protect the division, but perhaps we were the message with delight, which it has advice of your correspondent.

handicapped in not having the sagacious promptly expressed, but the public men who A. R. EDMISTON. The local dissatisfaction with Mr. Edposed by the czar. Sir Charles Dilke is the latest of these Omaha wheelmen have no grudge

have not forgotten the circumstances. AN EVENING RIDE.

New York Press. (Lines may be read either down or up.) The stars were all alight.

The moon was overhead; I named her Queen of Night As she my cycle led. to wondrous fair was she, I asked her to be mine;
As she glanced up at me
I thrilled with love divine.

Beside the meadow bars,
As we stood lingering there, Her eyes were like the ≓ars, In radiance wondrous fair, 'You're all the world to me murmured, sweet and shy,

A thrill of ecstasy I felt at her reply. Love led us all the way, As we turned home again; Our hearts were light and gay, The world was blissful then, Though shadows crossed the sky, No gloom our hearts could know, True bliss is ever nigh

When hearts are blended so. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A Pennsylvania druggist, rummaging about among accumulated rubbish in his garret, found an old iron oven that once belonged to Martha Washington. With it were letters proving authenticity and an un broken chain of ownership up to the finder's

Chicago glories in a cat 19 years old that has eaten \$2.050 worth of cooked turkey meats since "Tom" Major adopted it and gave it his name. The cat will eat nothing but turkey meat, save an occasional bit of calf's liver fried in butter, and is generally considered the feline aristocrat of the west. Four noiseless switching engines have been ordered by the New York Central for its large freight yard on West Sixtieth street in New York City. These are two cylinder ound engines; they have neither whis tles nor bells and they burn coke. Both noise and smoke are done away with.

In the case of the State against Brown Harr. (Del.) 506, Isaac Nathans, a negro witness, testified that he was a father. He said: "I have a family; a wife and children. I have had fifty-one children by three fourteen by the first, fifteen by second and twenty-one by the third, all born alive.'

Mrs. Elizabeth McCulloh of Waverly, Md., owns a drum that was used in the War of the Revolution, in that of 1812-14, and in the civil war. The owner wanted it taken to the front in the Cuban war, but it was too atique to suit military notions of the pres ent day and that is the only reason w'y it remained in Maryland.

Collars worn by members of the Order of he Golden Fleece are at the death of such persons returned to the crown of Spain of Austria, to be held until some new knight is invested. The name of the wearer is engraved on one of the links and it now urns out that the collar given to Presiden Faure was last worn by Prince Bismarck and bears the name of the most bitter and triumphat foe of France.

Thomas Foster, an authority on such matters, writes to the Philadelpia Public Ledger in protest against the Chickamauga Creek being referred to as "the river of death," as if that was the meaning of the Indian name. He says the Indian word Chicka-mauga means a boiling pot, and was the The membership of this odd organization name given the place because of a whiris made up of four well known citizens of pool that once existed where the Chickamauga Creek emptled into the Tennesse The rocks which caused the whirlriver. pool were removed by the government some years ago.

> Bob Lyons, a half-breed Indian of the Rainy Lake country in northwestern Min-nesota, is very proud of the fact that he "took in" President Hill of the Great Northern railroad on a coal mining deal. According to Lyons' story he salted the bottom of a lake, took some samples of the coal to Duluth and exhibited them, where they while were very enthusiastic over their coal fields, but they have since realized they were fooled by a half-breed Indian.

TURKEY CLAW CHARM.

A Fan that Brought Belleship to Confiding Debutante.

Fashion is like the wind-it cometh where and whence it listeth. And this philosophical observation holds good apropos of the luck charms so universally worn by women. If one would be really up-to-date, "de lef" hin' foot uv a graveyard rabbit cotched by de light uv de moon" should be promptly

Nowadays, to court good fortune and overcome hoodoo spells it must be turkey claws and preferably the left claw of a gobbler. Of course, they are too large and ungainly to be used as the soft, fuzzy looking little rabbit's foot was, so girls are having them i mounted as paper weights for their men friends, or as parasol handles for their own One particularly popular girl at a southern summer resort during the past be the immediate cause of a break in this season carried a large fan of white turkey feathers-tall feathers, of course-mounted of your people and mine, too, for that maton one of these claws and openly avowed | ter, would deny this, but I hold their view that she owed all her good luck, referring to be a partial one. I do not mean to say to her prestige as a belle, to this charm. The little images of St. Anthony and St. Joseph are also treasures worthy to be cher- I do believe from a long and careful study ished. To be most effective they must come of conditions and sentiment in America as a present, and from one having a firm that there is a strong moral opinion back belief in their efficacy. About St. Joseph of America's sympathy for the Irish cause there are two distinct beliefs; to gain a and that this attitude will continue. husband he should be worn head downwards in a silken bag and near the heart; that the international relations between to gain money and comforts of the body he Great Britain and the United States may should be imprisoned in one's pocketbook and in a compartment apart from all other

Girls with taste for literature affect to put oxidized silver with favorite quotations from of front regarding the Venezuelan question Shakespeare in old English latters. But if the understanding of any man let her supply herself with a gold bangle with a Buddha set in diamonds; or, better still, with a frog set in jewels. The last two bestows both health and happiness, besides the appearance of Minerva-like knowledge.

Sir Charles Dilke Tells Why England is No Likely to Accept Disarmament.

TROUBLES OF ITS OWN TO SETTLE

Prospects of an Anglo-American Alliance-Will Come, if at All, Through the Moral Sentiment of the Two Peoples.

LONDON, Oct. 1 .- Great Britain, the country which has always and consistently The Peace society has of course received

have given utterance to an opinion on the subject have been for the most part decidedly unfavorable to England's participation in any such conference as that pro-

to give expression of his views. At his to come." house in Sloane street the other day he said to the correspondent, in answer to a question on this subject:

"Frankly it has suggested itself to me that Russia should be the first power to illustrate her proposed program. She has the largest standing army in the world; her peace establishment comprises nearly 1,000,000 men; and I confess it is difficult for me to understand any necessity for overwhelming force. There is no geographical or military necessity empire of the czar is in an excellent position to show the world her new ideas in actual operation. Yet, almost co-incldental with the issuing of the manifesto, comes the news of an enlargement of Russian military plans which makes the prospect of the peace program seem dubious to say the least.

"But of course if such a suggestion as this were to be made to the world it is eminently fitting that Russia should make it. She is the ally of France, whereas if the manifesto had come from Germany, whose attitude has more than suggested it on several occasions, it might have appeared as hostile to France; in other words, as a plan to make France acquiesce in Germany's permanent possession of Alsace.

The Czar's Change of Front. "Still there is something curious about the way this peace manifesto came. The change of front on the part of Nicholas II, which it indicates, reminds one of Lord Salisbury's sudden flop on the occasion of the Venezuelan dispute with the United States. It is hardly four months since the czar was considering, if not counselling, a directly opposite idea-that of combining an enormous increase of Russian naval forces with an increase of his vast standing army.

"To what occult influences the sudden change is to be attributed it is of course impossible to say. Two causes suggest themselves, both of which may be more or less concerned. One of these is the almost unprecedented influence of the present Russian minister of finance and his counsels of caution as a result of the great drain of the Siberian railroad on the national treasury. The second influence may not improbably be traced to the disastrous harvests which have been experienced in

Russia for the past two or three years. "Were England disposed to accept the suggestion of disarmament, she would find her position a complicated one. In the first place there is the Indian army. It is necessary to maintain depots for it in England and these could not at present be decreased. Aside from this, England's land forces are not large if we count out those actually engaged in campaign duty in Africa, or absolutely necessary for garrison work elsewhere.

"Were disarmament attempted to be exended to naval as well as to land forces, there would be many practical difficulties in the way. The number, size and resources of the existing fleets of all the powers cannot be stereotyped. Every proposed change offers room for great conflict of opinion, and this if carried into action might indeed he the basis for new wars. Therefore, it appears that any formal agreement arrived at by the proposed conference might be a great-I may even say a dangerous-mistake. It is not logical or rational to look for a sudden transformation of improvement in the existing status of things from such a theoretical arrangement. Of course some decrease of the enormous pressure of taxes in several of the continental countries may be secured by the general friendly conference of the great powers; and this, too, might be of value incidentally in the way of a better understanding between all the nations, which would be the prelude of a happier era in the domain of international relations.

'As for England, she has her own problems to work out. These she is trying to meet in her own way. Her situation is considerably different from that of any of the continental powers, and would scarcely be improved by any agreement in which she could enter with them."

The Auglo-American Alliance. "What do you think of the Anglo-American alliance in this connection?" Sir Charles

"That is a difficult question to answer,

was asked.

because in the usual understanding of the phrase, such an alliance presupposes union entered into in view of wars or other dangers, which may menace one or both parties. This sort of an alliance I do not believe to be at all probable between the two great English speaking countries. I do not undervalue the deep singificance of the present entente cordiafe between our two countries, but any future alliance between Great Britain and the United States would probably have to be preceded by an agreement or some practical action on the parof the former guaranteeing the fair treatment of Ireland, and any new cause of illfeeling between England and ireland would Anglo-American alliance. Of course many that America is morally or practically pledged to the cause of Irish freedom, but

"There is no reason to doubt, however continually grow closer and more friendly There is no probability that the United States has any idea of ever interfering with our possession in Canada and Lord Salisgreat faith in curiously shaped bangles of bury's extraordinary and breathless change compelled us to accept henceforth the leadone really wants a supply of wisdom beyond ership of the United States in all policies relating to America. Nor is this position likely to change. The Clayton-Bulwer

treaty is dead, you know. "The Anglo-American alliance may posibly be the outcome of either one of two things. The most obvious is that, in case

espouse her cause and assist her in enforcing her policy. But this possibility is selves do not yet understand all the phenomremote. I can think of no conceivable instance at all likely to occur save the improbable one that France might regard this as a favorable opportunity to seize portions of Morocco (which she has long coveted), but even then I doubt if the United States would regard it seriously enough to make

it a casus belli.

"The other possibility for a formal Anglo-American alliance, in due course of time, is a far more interesting one on which to speculate. The vital relations between the two great English speaking peoples are those of thought and moral purpose. Our intellectual and our religious life are one. Ideas, perhaps I may say also ideals, are our common tie. Our literature is a common bond. Now, as action always follows ideas undeviatingly, the fact of our mutual litterary and ethical ideas conduces so inevitably to common action that this may be taken for granted in the future, wholly without any formal declarations. It is one of those trends of life that follow great natural laws. The precipitation of great moral question might create and fuse a formal declaration of alliance at oncesuch a question, for instance, as that of the Armenian atrocities, which should vitally touch the religious feeling of both peoples It is from the close relations of moral sentiments rather than from any consideration of political advantages that the Anglo-American alliance may at last be expected LILLIAN WHITING.

HYPNOTISM BY DOCTORS.

Physicians of Their Experiences. Should hypontism be used by doctors in their ordinary practice? That question has just been seriously discussed by the British Medical association at its annual congress, reports the London Chronicle. Without bringing any new discoveries to light the discussion shows that English medical men for it, so far as is apparent. do not cling to the old prejudices against Therefore it would seem that the the therapeutic value of hypnotism. Some do not cling to the old prejudices against are anxiously seeking to fathom the fascinating mysteries connected with hypnotism, and to test its practical value by actual experiment. All the theories of the Nancy school, or the miraculous cures at the Sal petriere, are not now accepted, but we have doctors who hypnotize their patients instead of drugging them. The discussion was raised on a paper by Dr. Milne Bramwell, in which he gave the result of his experiences with his patients. He has many instances of cures: Insomnia and depression were got rid of, suicidal tendencies removed, anaemia cured, and troubles arising chiefly from mental characteristics were treated successfully. A lady patient who suffered from neurafgia of the leg to such an extent that every one gave up her case was made whole and strong.

Drugs, massage, electricity, baths at Droitwich, at Bath, were tried in succession, but she steadily grew worse. She was wheeled about in a bath chair, a helpless invalid, became emaciated, and "had lost all interest in life." She was hypnotized, "completely recovered in two days and learned to cycle." If this can be done by hypnotism, Dr. Bramwell will not lack paents. He has studied the subject carefully, while practicing it, and confirms the belief, low generally accepted, that the subject under hypnotism does not lose all sense of personal identity, or all power of independent action. In every case Dr. Bramwell's patients were, of course, willing subjects. He found that a subject on his suggestion would not steal a watch because she knew it was wrong, but she would put a lump of sugar in a friend's cup if told it were arsenic. The explanation she gave for this distinction, when in hypnosis, was more subtle than one would expect. "I would not," said, "take a watch, even if I knew the suggestion was made as an experiment, because this would be pretending to commit a crime. I would, however, put a piece of sugar into a friend's cup if I were sure it were sugar, even though someone said it was arsenic; because then I should not be the one who was pretending to commit a crime."

It was objected by critics that this was not a fair test of whether a person under hypnotic influence would commit crime. In the first place, a person without latent criminal instincts would not commit a crime as such, but would do so if made to believe that it was an innocent act. Such persons would sign a document, for instance, or commit an assault if told to defend themselves. The subject cannot be deprived of all volition and become a mere automaton, but Dr. Bramwell gave a wonderful instance of dual mental activity on the part of a subject who wrote automatically the result of a problem suggested to him in hypnosis, while at the same time he concentrated his attention on reading aloud from a book he had not read before. Dr. Bramwell, who said he "hypnotized" the majority of his patients in his rounds, usually leaving them quietly asleep, also taught them to hypnotize them selves, and considered that the whole system was devoid of danger or unpleasant symp toms. We are not surprised that other medcal men do not accept this theory. There is the danger of creating a morbid craving for hypnosis, and the danger of one individual becoming to a large extent the passive agent of another.

Dr. Benedikt, professor of neurology at the University of Vienna, who has had thirty years' experience in hypnotism, considers that it "may become dangerous to the nerves, to the intellect, to the strength of will and the character of patients." The pinion of the majority of medical men at the congress was that hypnotism was a dangerous tool for the general practitioner to use. No one now denies that good results follow the adoption of hypnotism, particu-



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Spain, that we, in this possibility, should nia, but it cannot be used indiscriminately with advantage. When the doctors them-

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is a white, swimming soap. In washing woolens it is a necessity. In any other use it is a luxury, and it is so cheap that it makes luxury economical. It is an absolutely pure soap. It is the only soap so pure that it won't shrink wool. IT SWIMS.

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WOMEN WHO WORK.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12. Though only 19 years old, I suffered from pains and temale troubles two years. Last spring I got so bad I had to quit work. I had to support myself, and could not afford a high-priced doctor. I got one bottle of Wine of Cardul and that made me feel better. Have now used several bottles and am well. My mother used the Wine for Change of Life, and was MISS MARGARET WALSH



Wine f Cardui

Many girls and women find it necessary to earn their own hard and confining that the health breaks down. Their delicate constitutions are unfitted for tiresome tasks. Weakness nearly always makes its appearance in the peculiarly delicate womanly organs. Constant standing on the feet, and coming and going at the beck of a superintendent or foreman, induces falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, headache, and backache. The pay of women workers is often so notoriously small that when sickness comes they have no money to engage skillful physicians. To them Wine

LADIES' ABVISORY DEPARTMENT.

of Cardui is truly a blessing. It cures them of their ills at a small cost, and they can act as their own physicians. No doctor can do as much for "female troubles" as Wine of Cardul.

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